KIROV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISTOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOPYSHTA, I.L., inzh.; DROZDOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTOR, A.I., inz.; Prinimali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn. nauk; GAGARIN, Yu.A., inzh.; TITOV, S.A., inzh.; TUMARINSON, N.S. inzh.; KRUTIKOV, V.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Completely precast buildings with few stories] Polnosbornye maloetazhnye zdaniia. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1962. 87 p. (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledov. institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy no.44). (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)
(Precast concrete construction)

MALYSHEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye.

Using vibrated brick panels in construction for the transportation industry. Transp.stroi. 10 no.3:34-37 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Building blocks)
(Transportation--Buildings and structures)

ALEKSEYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITOVENKO, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk

Expand the use of keramzit in constucting large-panel buildings.
Transp. stroi. 11 no.2:31-35 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Lightweight concrete)

TITORENKO, N. Ye.

TITORENKO, N. Ye.: "Investigation of the basic properties of brick blocks and the selection of the parameters for the assembly equipment for industrial construction of road-side building." Min Transport Machine Building USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Transport Machinebuilding. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Science.)

Knizhnaya letopis', No. 30, 1956. Moscow

KIROV, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Textbook on railroad buildings ("Railroad buildings." by B.N. Shatnev. Reviewed by S.A. Kirov, N.E.Titorenko.). Transp.stroi. 6 no.11:32 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

TITORENKO, N.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

In the Rumanian People's Republic. Transp.stroi.6 no.7: 27-28 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Rumania--Electric lines--Poles)

DZARAGAZOV, P.; TITORENKO, T.

Poultry sections for caged layers. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.10: 5-6 O '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Nachal'nik Stavropol'skogo krayevogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh (for Dzaragazov) 2. Starshiy inzhener Stavropol'skogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh (for Titorenko).

(Poultry houses and equipment)

TITOROV, B.D., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Physical metallurgy and the heat treatment of steel] Metallovedenie i termicheskaia obrabotka stali. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 55 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:6)

1. Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk.
(Steel--Heat treatment)

SKLYUYEV, P.S.; PETROV, B.D.; TITOROV, B.D.; MOISEYEVA, Ye.G.

Quality of rolls for cold rolling. Stal' 23 no.7:651 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Rolls (Iron mills)—Testing)

TITOROV, B.D.

In the laboratory of the chief metallurgist of the Ural Machine Works. Zav. lab. 30 no.8:1027-1028 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

MIKHEYEV, M.N.; MOROZOVA, V.M.; TOMILOV, G.S.; TITOROV, B.D.; BOCHENKOV, V.S.

Magnetic control of the depth of the case-hardened layer of cold rolls. Zav.lab. 22 no.1:52-56 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR i Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyenia imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(Steel--Testing) (Magnetic testing)

TITOROV, B.D., inzhener, redaktor; DUGINA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of machine building; founding] Tekhnologiia mashinostroeniia; liteinoe proizvodstvo. Sverdlovsk, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 66 p. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Ural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod, Sverdlovsk.
(Foundry machinery and supplies)

SKLYUYEV, P.V.; TITOROV, B.D.

Review of A.S. Petrov and A.I. Karmanov's book "Manufacture of rolls for cold rolling." Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.7:61-62 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Rolls (Iron mills))
(Petrov, A.S.)
(Karmanov, A.I.)

TITOV, fnu

PA 233T20

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Tissue Therapy Oct 52

"Some Results of Application of the ASD Preparation," Titov, Moscow

"Veterinariya" Vol 29, No 10, pp 59,60

Titov claims that ASD is one of the most powerful prepns in the over-all therapy of wounds, acting immediately after administration. Such rapid and strong general reaction is presumed to be due to the action of ASD on the cortex and subcortical layers of the brain: it changes the functions of the cardiovascular system and intensifies general

233T20

metabolism. Dosage and method of administration of ASD may be changed depending on the reaction of the organism. Titov administered the prepn intravenously, simultaneously with surgery, during various stages of the treatment of purulent-necrotic processes in the withers.

233T20

TITOV, A.

Introducing industrial building methods into industrial construction. Stroi.i arkhit. 8 no.6:3 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva stroitel'stva USSR.
(Ukraine--Precast concrete construction)
(Ukraine--Factories--Design and construction)

SOV/178-58-7-12/24

AUTHOR: Titov, A., Major General of the Signal Corps (Retired)

TITLE: It is Necessary to Activate the Work of the Military Scientific Societies (Ozhivit' rabotu voyenno-nauchnykh obshchestv)

PERIODICAL: Voyennyy svyaziat, 1958, Nr 7, p 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author complains about the lack of activity of the Signal Section of the Military Scientific Society (created more than 12 months ago at the Leningrad garrison). In his opinion, hundreds of officers and generals, on reserve status or retired could participate in the work of the Signal Section. However even Major General Timofeyev of the Signal Corps does not take any action to attract new members to the activities of the Signal Section. At the Moscow garrison there is also a Signal Section of the Military Scientific Society, but there is no contact or cooperation between the Moscow and Leningrad sections.

Card 1/2

It is Necessary to Activate the Work of the Military Scientific Societies

In the author's opinion the periodical "Voyennyy svyazist" should publish more reports on the activities of the signal sections working at the different garrisons.

Card 2/2

TITOV, A.

Radio

Radio in the service of cotton growers. Radio, 29, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 Unclassified.

1. TITOV, A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Farm Management
7. Planning farmland organization, Sov.agron 11 no. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

TITOV, A., inzhener.

Improving oil filtration in the ZIS-120 engine. Avt.transp. 32 no.6: 22-23 Je '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Automobiles--Lubrication) (Filters and filtration)

TITOV, A., inzhener.

Corrosive destruction of the M-20 car body and ways of preventing it. Avt.transp. 33 no.3:17-18 Mr '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Automobiles - Bodies) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)

TITOV, A., inzh.; SERADSKIY, Yu., inzh.

Experimental unit for manufacturing swollen slag materials.
Stroi. mat. 4 no.2:20-21 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Slag cement)

TITOV, A.

The reinforced-concrete assembled structure for a universal single-floor industrial building. p. 459.

POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. (1) no. 9, (September) 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959.

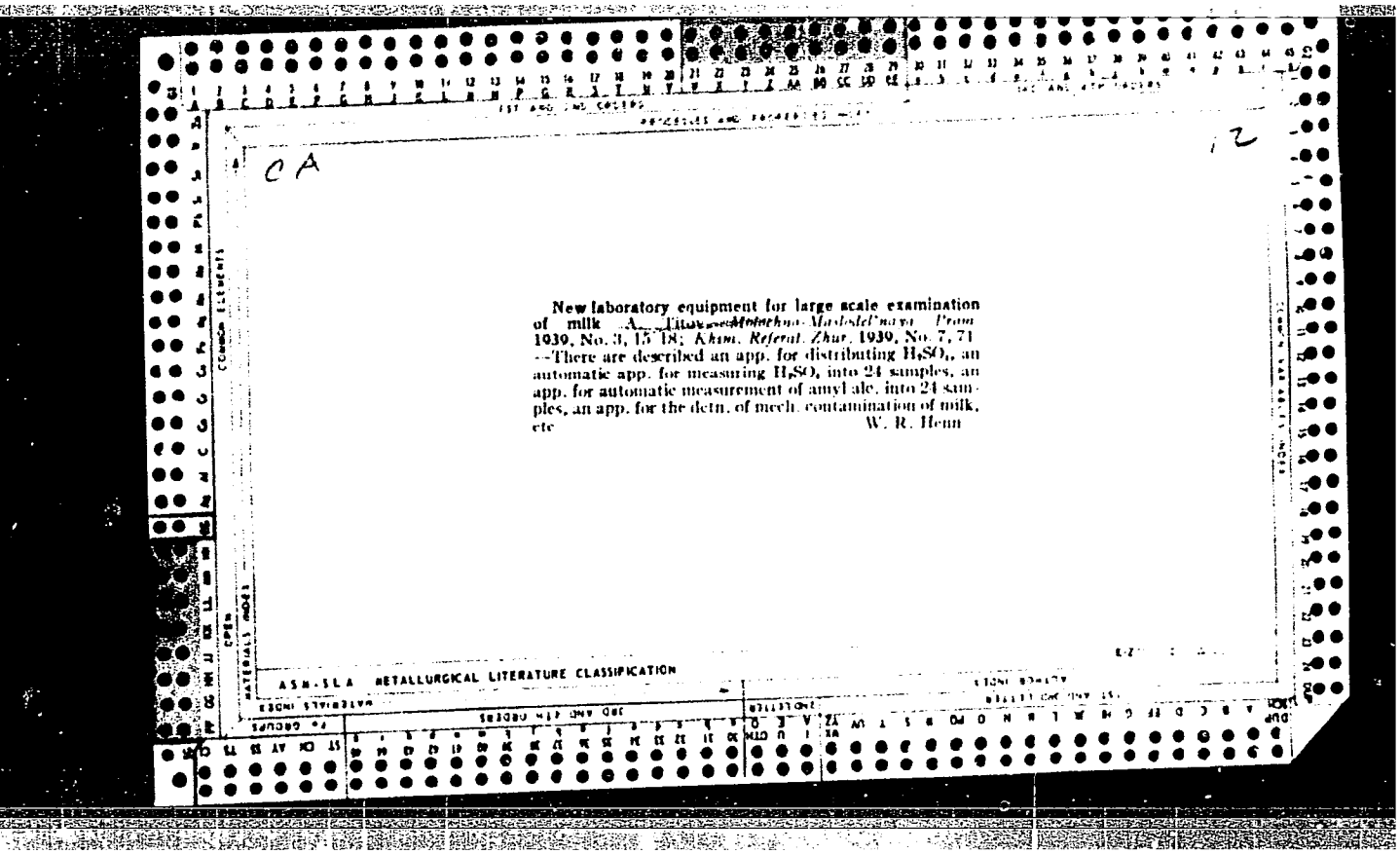
uncl.

TITOV, A.I.

Storming the sky. Kryl. rod. 16 no.9:10-11 S '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

TITOV, A., arkhitektor

Housing construction in the Northern Caucasus. Zhil.stroi. no.10:22-27 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Caucasus, Northern--Architecture, Domestic)



CA

12

New laboratory equipment for large scale examination of milk. A. Litov. *Molochno. Maslobel'naya. Prom.* 1939, No. 3, 15–18; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 7, 71.—There are described an app. for distributing H_2SO_4, an automatic app. for measuring H_2SO_4 into 24 samples, an app. for automatic measurement of amyl ale. into 24 samples, an app. for the detn. of mech. contamination of milk, etc. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

12

Improvement of stability of butter. V. Bogdanov and A. Titov. *Molochnaya Prom.* 12, No. 9, 20–31(1951).—Results of plant studies show that for storage at subzero temp. the butter from sweet cream is superior, since microbial activity is essentially stopped by low temp. Acid cream butter, however, shows continuation of chem. processes even at low temp., especially if NaCl and acids are allowed to remain in the product, which develops a fishy taste. At temp. above 0° the latter butter type, however, is more stable since microbe development is retarded in it by the presence of lactic acid. G. M. Kosolapoff

1. TITOV, A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Butter

7. How to achieve the desired moisture content in melted butter? Mol. prom. 12 no.12. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

TITOV, A.

Quality, stability, and peculiarities of butter prepared by the Meleshin method. Molochnaya Prom. 14, No.4, 13-16 '53. (MLRA 6:3) (CA 47 no.15:7688 '53)

LITOV, A. and [illegible]

*Enrichment of milk with vitamin D MOLOCHNAYA PROM, 1953, 14/8 (30-33)

Control of feeding of cows, irradiation of milk with UV rays, and addition of vit. D condentrates are discussed.

Krukovsky (Chem. Abstr.)

SO: Excerpta Media Section XVII Vol. 1 No. 1.

Structure and stability of sweet-cream butter manufactured by Meleshin's process. A. Titov. *Molochnaya Prom.* 15, No. [illegible] 20 [illegible] 1954 [illegible] 47 7883k.—The storage stability of butter manufd. by Meleshin-continuous (I) and ordinary-batch (II) methods as influenced by the size distribution of the water phase droplets and completeness of the phase [illegible] from [illegible] in water to water in oil is discussed. The data show that the microorganism-caused spoilage of butter during its storage at sub-zero temp. was [illegible] with [illegible] decrease in size of the water [illegible] [illegible] for a period of time prior to storage at sub-zero temp. The keeping quality of I was found to be superior to that of II, when held at −10° for 12 months. The data are given. V. N. K.

SHERSHEN', L., kand. tekhn. nauk; TITOV, A.; ZUBOV, A.; SOLOMONOV, S.

Opinions of the leaders of the economic councils and special industrial designers bureaus. Tekh. est. 2 no.7:4-6 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Predsedatel' Tekhniko-ekonomicheskogo soveta Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shershen'). 2. Nachal'nik Spetsial'nogo khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskogo byuro Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Titov). 3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Zubov). 4. Glavnyy inzh. Spetsial'nogo khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskogo byuro Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Solomonov).

KUDRITSKIY, R.; VOLKOV, A.; FOGEL', Z.; PODOBED, Yu.; TITOV, A.; SHEIN, R.; LITSITIS, Ya. [Licitis, J.]; OSTROVENETS, V.; SEMENTSOV, N.

Specialization is indispensable. Tekh. est. no.4:22-23 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Kiyevskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Kudritskiy, Volkov, Fogel'). 2. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Moskovskogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Podobed). 3. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Leningradskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Titov). 4. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Sredne-Ural'skogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Shein). 5. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Latviyskoy SSR (for Litsitis, Ostrovenets, Sementsov).

OL'KHOVIKOV, Yu.; GURTSKAYA, P.; BOROVITSKIY, B.; TITOV, A.; YAMKA, I.

The roll call of the detachments of the "Searchlight of the Communist Youth League" movement continues. Tekh.mol. 30 no.11:18-19 '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Chlen oblastnogo shtaba Kommunisticheskoy partii, Rostov (for Ol'khovikov). 2. Direktor Omskogo shinnogo zavoda (for Borovitskiy). 3. Sekretar' komiteta komsomola shakhty No.5 tresta Tkvarcheliugol'", Tkvarcheli (for Gurtskaya). 4. Nachal'nik oblastnogo shtaba Kommunisticheskoy partii, sekretar' oblastnogo komiteta Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo Kommunisticheskogo soyuza molodezhi (for Titov). 5. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Zarya kommunizma", selo Tashlyk, UkrSSR (for Yamka).

(Communist Youth League)

TITOV, A. (Vladivostok)

Fiery night. Pozh.delo 9 no.5:22 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vladivostok--Ships--Fires and fire prevention)

TITOV, A., kand. arkhitektury

Large-panel apartment houses for Krasnodar Territory. Zhil. stroi. no.12:20-21 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Krasnodar Territory--Apartment houses)

ANTONYUK, K., inzh.; TITOV, A., inzh.

New design for the walls of biofilters in purification structures.
Sel'. stroi. 16 no.12:17-18 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sewage--Purification)

TITOV, A.

Construction workers improved their work. Prom. koop. 14 no.5:5 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya pravleniya oblpromsoveta, Pskov.
(Pskov--Construction industry)

TITOV, A.

They master related vocations. Prom.koop. 14 no.9:28 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya pravleniya oblpromsoveta, g.Pskov.
(Pskov--Service industries)

MALYSHEV, Georgiy Andreyevich; TITOV, A.A., redaktor; GALAKTINOVA, Ye.N. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Repairing bodies of ZIS-155 motorbuses]Remont kuzovov avtobusov ZIS-155. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransportnoi lit-ry, 1955. 139 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Motorbuses--Repairing)

KAIASHNIKOV, V.D., inzhener; TITOV, A.A., inzhener.

The new Ulan Bator-Sining railroad line. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.1: 71-72 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Asia--Railroads)

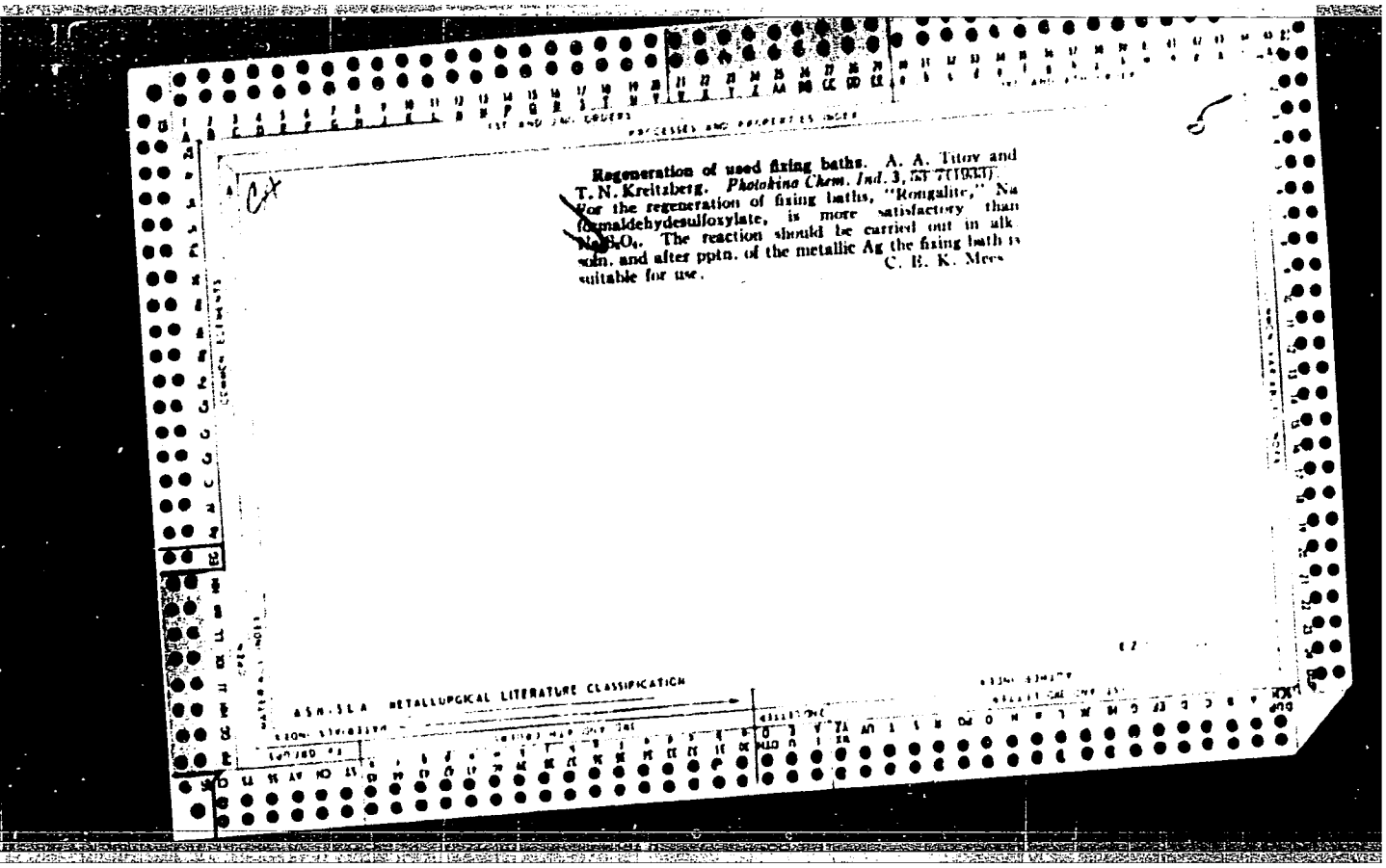
BELYAYEV, Leonid Mikhaylovich; YUSHTIN, Yevgeniy Ivanovich; TITOV, A.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MISHKEVICH, G.I., redaktor; KAMOLOVA, V.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety engineering in the operation of hoisting machinery in ship building] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri ekspluatatsii gruzopod"emnykh mekhanizmov,v sudostroenii. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl. 1957. 69 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Safety measures)

TITOV, A.A.

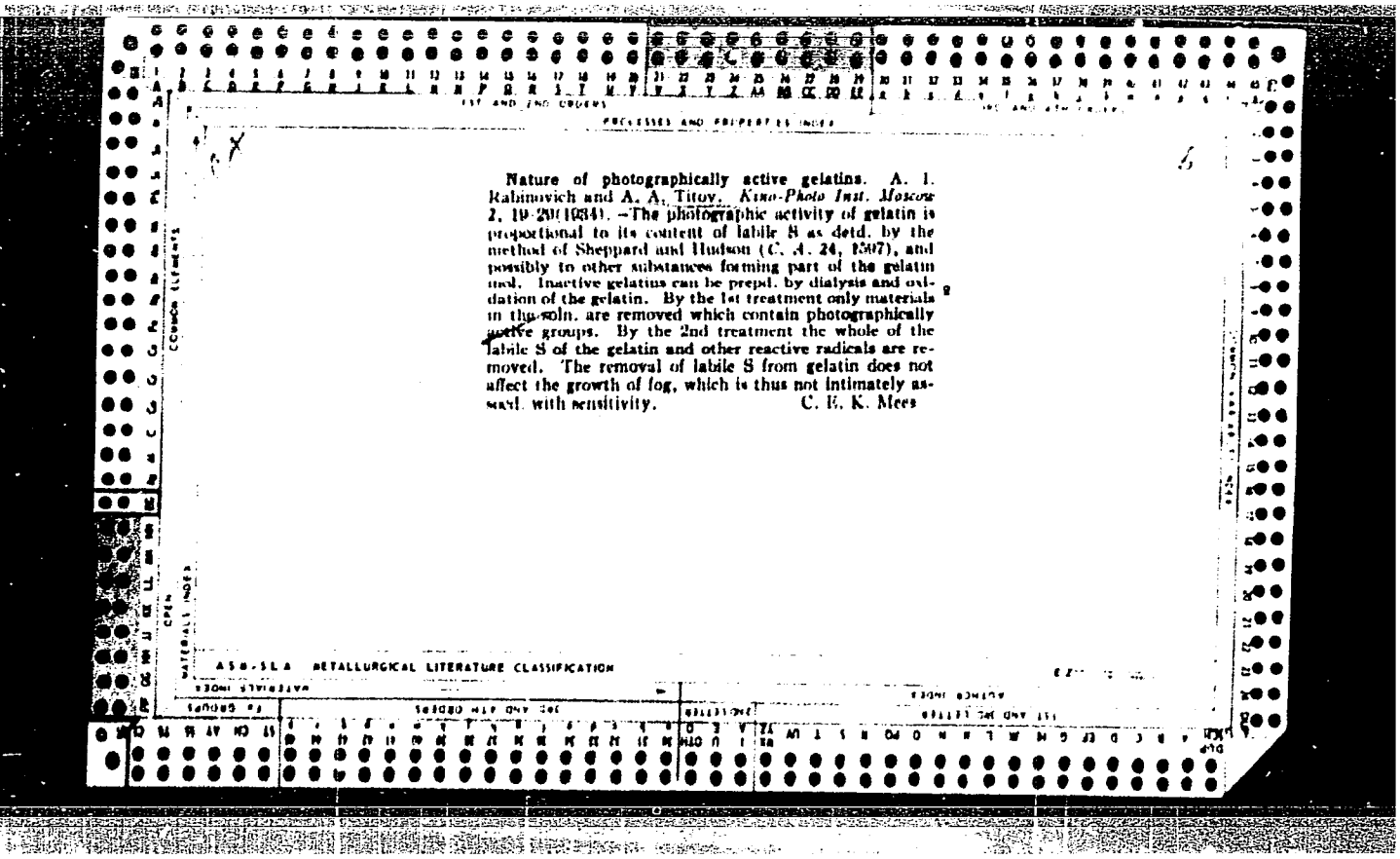
Improving the DUK apparatus. Veterinariia 35 no. 7:81- Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Shumikhinskoy vetbaklaboratoriyey, Kurganskaya oblast'.
(Spraying and dusting equipment)

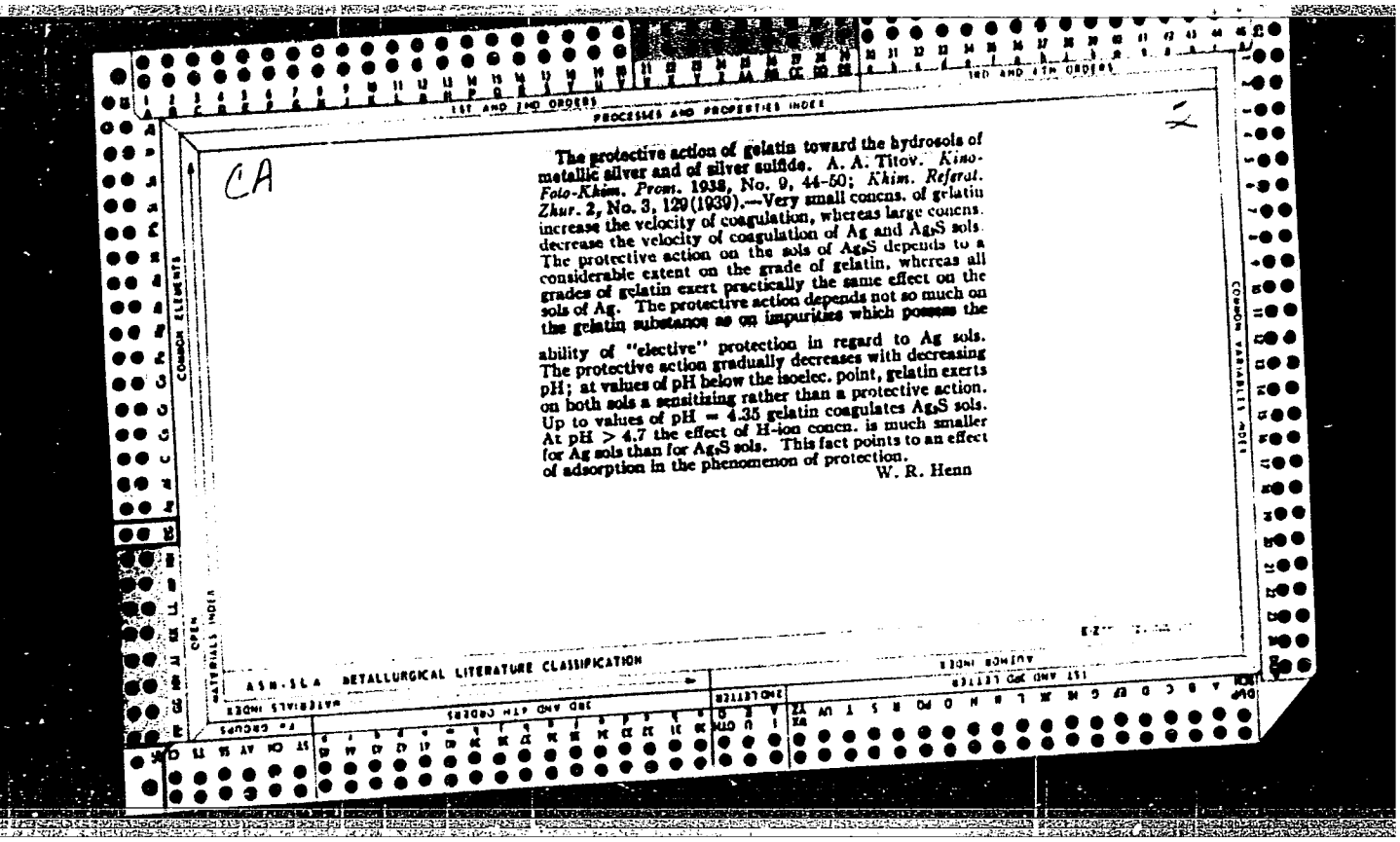


Regeneration of used fixing baths. A. A. Titov and T. N. Kreitzberg. *Photokino Chem. Ind.* 3, [illegible] (1933). For the regeneration of fixing baths, "Rongalite," Na formaldehydesulfoxylate, is more satisfactory than $Na_2S_2O_4$. The reaction should be carried out in alk. soln. and after pptn. of the metallic Ag the fixing bath is suitable for use. C. B. K. Mees

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Nature of photographically active gelatins. A. I. Rabinovich and A. A. Titov. *Kino-Photo Inst. Moscow* 2, 19-29(1934). —The photographic activity of gelatin is proportional to its content of labile S as detd. by the method of Sheppard and Hudson (C. A. 24, 1507), and possibly to other substances forming part of the gelatin mol. Inactive gelatins can be prepd. by dialysis and oxidation of the gelatin. By the 1st treatment only materials in the soln. are removed which contain photographically active groups. By the 2nd treatment the whole of the labile S of the gelatin and other reactive radicals are removed. The removal of labile S from gelatin does not affect the growth of fog, which is thus not intimately associd. with sensitivity. C. E. K. Mees



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The protective action of gelatin toward the hydrosols of metallic silver and of silver sulfide. A. A. Titov. *Kino-Foto-Khim. Prom.* 1938, No. 9, 44-50; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 3, 129(1939).—Very small concns. of gelatin increase the velocity of coagulation, whereas large concns. decrease the velocity of coagulation of Ag and Ag_2S sols. The protective action on the sols of Ag_2S depends to a considerable extent on the grade of gelatin, whereas all grades of gelatin exert practically the same effect on the sols of Ag. The protective action depends not so much on the gelatin substance as on impurities which possess the ability of "elective" protection in regard to Ag sols. The protective action gradually decreases with decreasing pH; at values of pH below the isoelec. point, gelatin exerts on both sols a sensitizing rather than a protective action. Up to values of pH = 4.35 gelatin coagulates Ag_2S sols. At pH > 4.7 the effect of H-ion concn. is much smaller for Ag sols than for Ag_2S sols. This fact points to an effect of adsorption in the phenomenon of protection.

W. R. Henn

P.A.

Sensitizing + Desensitizing

771.535

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New Data on the Nature of Photographic Sensitivity. K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov and A. A. Mikhailova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.*, 54, 709-12, 1946.—In an investigation of the nature of sensitivity centres in the silver halide grains of a photographic emulsion, the authors determined both the amounts of silver ions that reacted with gelatin and the silver sulphide formed during heating of a mixture of solutions of gelatin and silver nitrate in water (Titov, *Trudy Nauch. Issledovatel. Kino-Foto Inst.*, No. 7, 54, 1946), and the amounts of silver not bound by halogen and the silver sulphide formed on the surface of grains during after-ripening of the photographic emulsion (Weigert and Luhr). In both instances, formation of silver sulphide takes place from the beginning of the heating, and continues with slowly diminishing rate until a limit determined by the labile sulphur content of the gelatin is reached. Non-halogen silver increases, reaches a plateau in which the amount remains approximately constant for a time, then abruptly increases to a maximum. The abrupt increase represents the formation of metallic silver centres by the autocatalytic decomposition of adsorption (or complex) compounds formed between silver ions and certain components of the gelatin. The plateau represents an induction period, and its length gives a quantity expression of the formation of thermostable silver-gelatin complexes and the content of impurities (silver sulphide and silver) formed inside the grains during the first ripening. Parallel observations on the change of photographic properties of the emulsion indicate that silver sulphide plays a secondary role in determining these properties. The growth to a maximum and subsequent diminution of sensitivity occurs during

(over)

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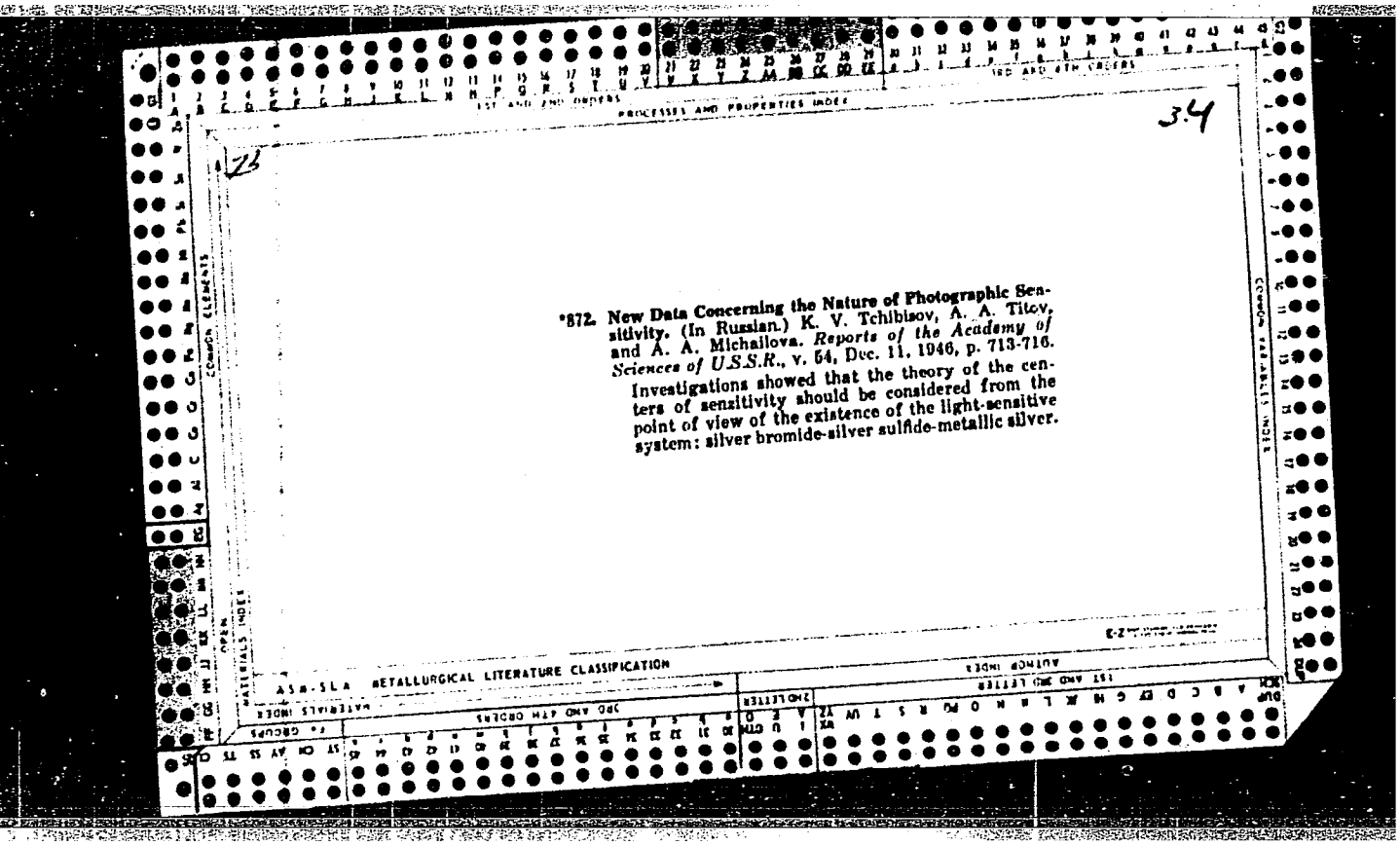
the induction period of the formation of silver, which is assumed to be the most important factor in chemical sensitizing. Results are given on four emulsions. The data also indicate a relation between fog and metallic silver formation, the inflection points of the silver-formation curves corresponding to those of the fog-formation curves. An energetic reducing agent, hydrazine, present during the first ripening of the emulsion (recrystallization in the presence of ammonia) produces a decrease in photosensitivity whereas a compound containing labile sulphur produces an increase. The authors suggest that imperfections within the crystal trap the electrons in a metastable state and prevent their recombination with halogen during the initial stage of photolysis and that silver sulphide forms such imperfections. Metallic silver plays a substantial part in trapping electrons on the surface of the grain. Metallic silver inside the grains causes desensitization. In order to increase the probability of photoelectrons hitting the sites of low accumulation of silver atoms on the surface, it seems important to bring them in contact with the "films" of silver sulphide which cover a considerable portion of the surface of the grains.

Chem. Abs.



*872. New Data Concerning the Nature of Photographic Sensitivity. (In Russian.) K. V. Tchibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Michailova. *Reports of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.*, v. 64, Dec. 11, 1946, p. 713-716.

Investigations showed that the theory of the centers of sensitivity should be considered from the point of view of the existence of the light-sensitive system: silver bromide-silver sulfide-metallic silver.

TITOV, A.A.

The relations of a gelatin to silver ions. Trudy NIKFI no.7:52-58 '47. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Laboratoriya fotoprotsessov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kino-foto-instituta, Moskva.
(Photographic emulsions)

TITOV, A. A.

K. V.CHIBISOV and A. A. TITOV

"Finishing Silver and the Formation of Fog," Trans Kino-Foto Scientific Research Institute USSR, No. 8, 95-104, 1947 (Printed in 1948).

Chibisov and Titov have published extensively for years on topics in this field. They over-emphasize the importance of finishing silver as a component of chemical sensitizing and underestimate the importance of sulfur sensitizing in this and other publications, bu the work reported here appears to be quite thorough and reliable.

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TITOV, A. A.

K. V. CHIBISOV and A. A. TITOV

"New Data on the Nature of Photographic Sensitivity (Communication 101), K Trans Kino-Foto Scientific Research Institute USSR, No. 8, 115-125, 1947 (Printed in 1948).

These are experienced workers but their results must be regarded with caution, since it has not been demonstrated in our laboratories that their analytical methods are accurate.

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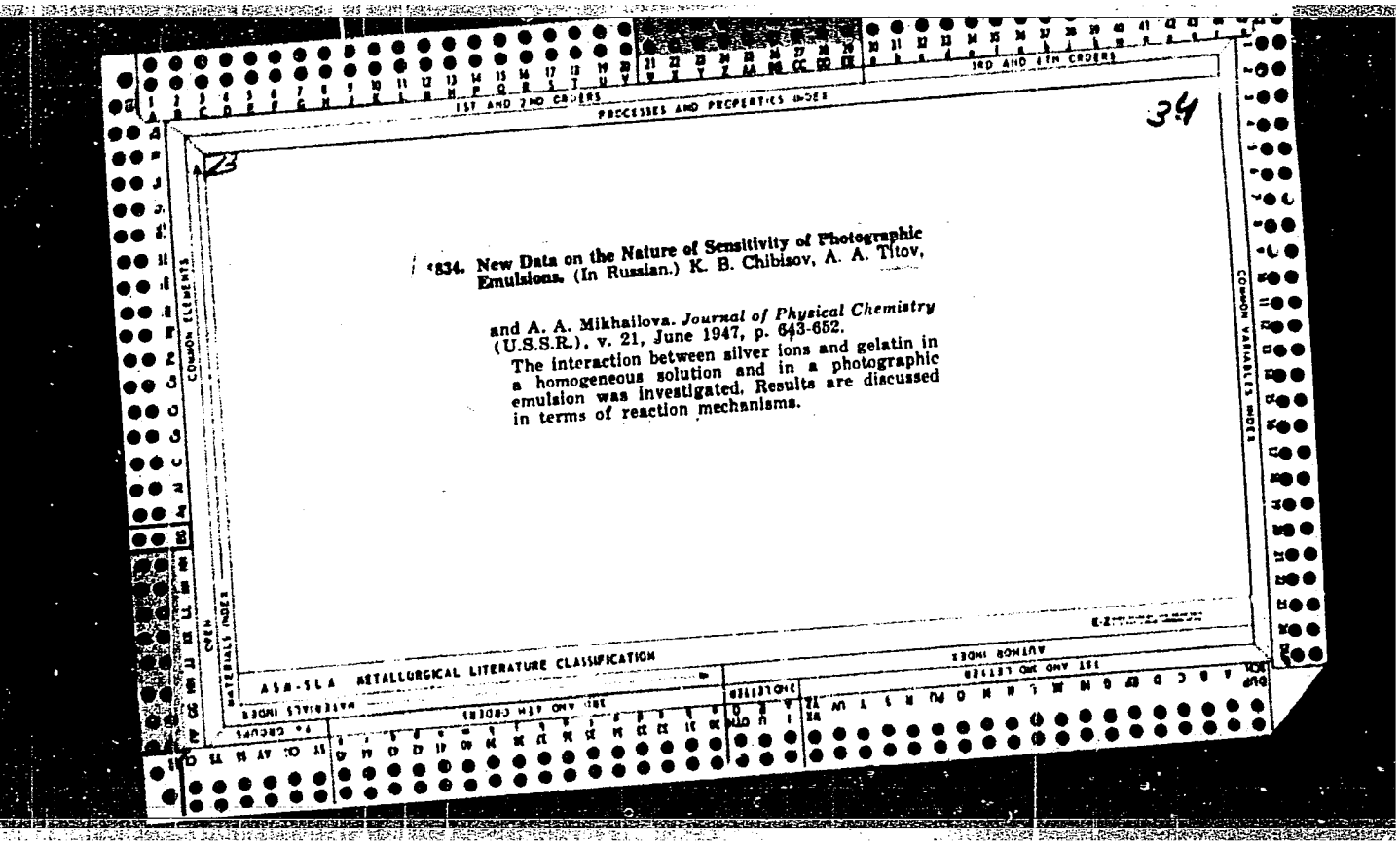

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*834. New Data on the Nature of Sensitivity of Photographic Emulsions. (In Russian.) K. B. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhailova. *Journal of Physical Chemistry* (U.S.S.R.), v. 21, June 1947, p. 643-652.

The interaction between silver ions and gelatin in a homogeneous solution and in a photographic emulsion was investigated. Results are discussed in terms of reaction mechanisms.

CHIBISOV, K.V.; TITOV, A.A.

Present status of the problem of photographic sensitivity. Trudy NIKFI no.8:5-19 '48. (MIRA 11:5)
(Photographic sensitometry)

TITOV, A.A.; RATNER, I.M.

Kinetics of the relation of the gelatin to silver ions. Trudy NIKFI no.8:20-40 '48. (MIRA 11:5)
(Photographic emulsions)

TITOV, A.A.

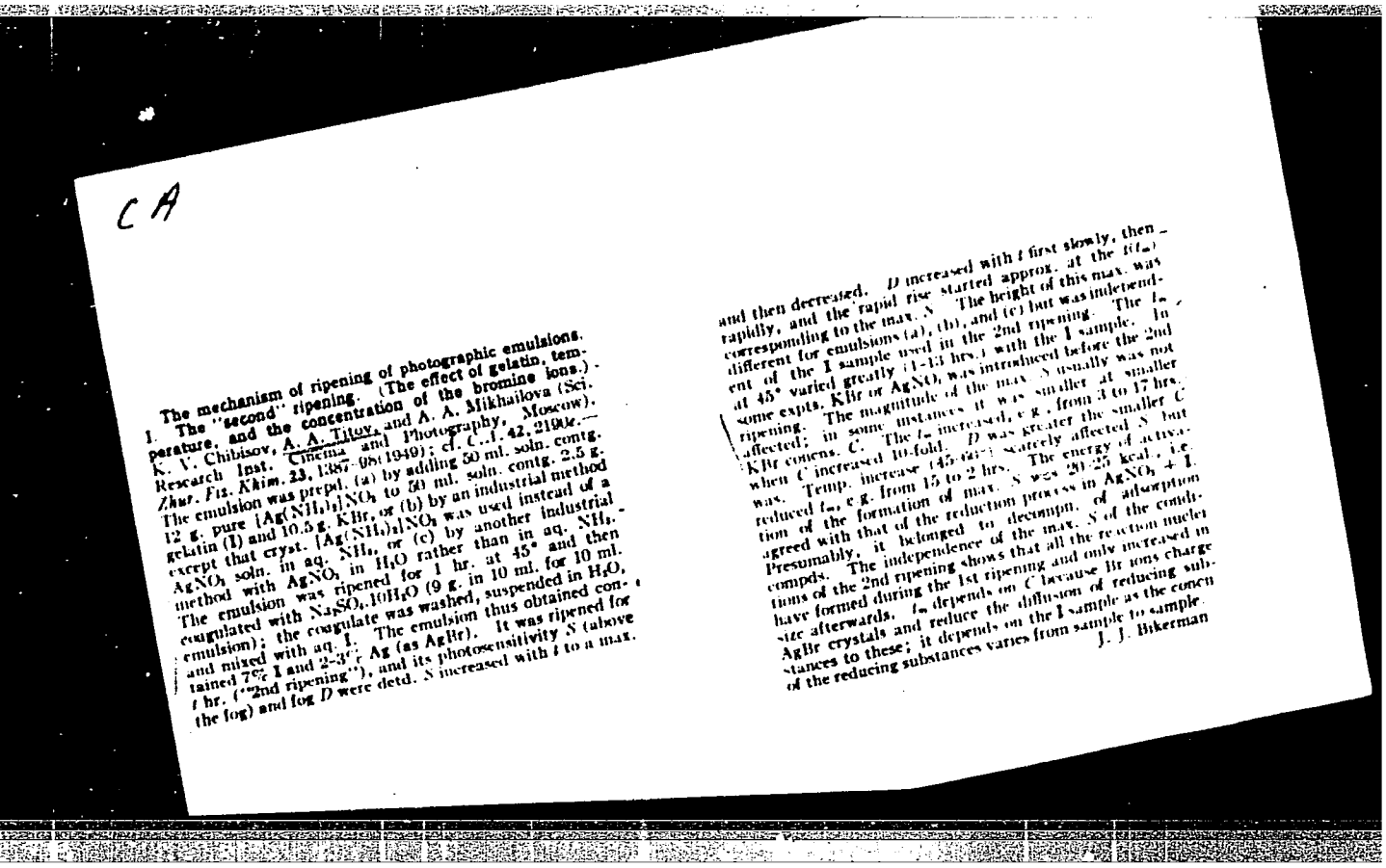
Photographically active components of a gelatin. Trudy NIKFI no.8: 41-53 '48. (MIRA 11:5)

(Photographic emulsions)

CHIBISOV, K.V.; TITOV, A.A.

New data on the nature of photographic sensitivity. Trudy NIKFI no.8: 115-125 '48. (MIRA 11:5)

(Photographic sensitometry)



CA

The mechanism of ripening of photographic emulsions.

1. **The "second" ripening. (The effect of gelatin, temperature, and the concentration of the bromine ions.)** K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhailova (Sci. Research Inst. Cinema and Photography, Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* **23**, 1387–98(1949); cf. *C.A.* **42**, 2190*d*.—The emulsion was prepd. (*a*) by adding 50 ml. soln. contg. 12 g. pure $[Ag(NH_3)_2]NO_3$ to 50 ml. soln. contg. 2.5 g. gelatin (I) and 10.5 g. KBr, or (*b*) by an industrial method except that cryst. $[Ag(NH_3)_2]NO_3$ was used instead of a $AgNO_3$ soln. in aq. NH_3, or (*c*) by another industrial method with $AgNO_3$ in H_2O rather than in aq. NH_3. The emulsion was ripened for 1 hr. at 45° and then coagulated with $Na_2SO_3.10H_2O$ (9 g. in 10 ml. for 10 ml. emulsion); the coagulate was washed, suspended in H_2O, and mixed with aq. I. The emulsion thus obtained contained 7% I and 2–3% Ag (as AgBr). It was ripened for *t* hr. ("2nd ripening"), and its photosensitivity *S* (above the fog) and fog *D* were detd. *S* increased with *t* to a max. and then decreased. *D* increased with *t* first slowly, then rapidly, and the rapid rise started approx. at the $t(t_m)$ corresponding to the max. *S*. The height of this max. was different for emulsions (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) but was independent of the I sample used in the 2nd ripening. In all 45° varied greatly (1–15 hrs.) with the I sample. In some expts. KBr or $AgNO_3$ was introduced before the 2nd ripening. The magnitude of the max. *S* usually was not affected; in some instances it was smaller at smaller KBr concns. *C*. The t_m increased, e.g., from 3 to 17 hrs. when *C* increased 10-fold. *D* was scarcely affected by *C*. Temp. increase (45–60°) greatly affected *S* but reduced t_m, e.g. from 15 to 2 hrs. The energy of activation of the formation of max. *S* was 20–25 kcal., i.e. agreed with that of the reduction process in $AgNO_3 + I$. Presumably, it belonged to decompn. of adsorption compds. The independence of the max. *S* of the conditions of the 2nd ripening shows that all the reaction nuclei have formed during the 1st ripening and only increased in size afterwards. t_m depends on *C* because Br ions charge AgBr crystals and reduce the diffusion of reducing substances to these; it depends on the I sample as the concn. of the reducing substances varies from sample to sample.

J. J. Bikerman

CA

Kinetics of ripening and finishing of photographic emulsions and the chemical nature of light-sensitive centers. K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhailova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 453–6(1950).—Ripening of photographic emulsions which were prepd. from cryst. $Ag(NH_3)_2NO_3$ was studied by using the following types of gelatin: *A* did not produce any Ag_2S under the ripening conditions employed, *B* produced less than 10^{-6} moles Ag_2S per mole Ag halide, and *C* produced Ag_2S in a considerable quantity. When the logarithm of the rate of the formation of metallic Ag during the ripening process was plotted as a function of the reciprocal of the abs. ripening temp., straight lines were obtained which were parallel for the 3 types of gelatin. The analogous curve for the rate of formation of Ag_2S (for gelatin *C* only) was not a straight line. Plots of the logarithm of the rate of attainment of max. sensitivity and of the rate of fog formation as a function of the reciprocal ripening temp. again gave straight lines. Only for gelatin *A* were they parallel to the lines obtained for the formation of metallic Ag, whereas with gelatin *B* and *C*, which give off S to the halide, straight lines of greater slope resulted. Conclusion: The sensitivity specks formed with any of the 3 types of gelatin consist of metallic Ag, and Ag_2S influences the ripening speed only.
M. Biltz

CA

The role of gelatin in the formation of centers of photosensitivity. K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhailova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 659–61(1950); cf. *C.A.* 42, 2190e.—The rate of formation and no. of centers of photosensitivity vary with the different gelatins examd. Two types of behavior are recognized: (1) There is a "ceiling" of photosensitivity that is reached over a wide range of Ag ion concns., though at different times; (2) the max. photosensitivity that can be attained is quite different for different Ag-ion concns. Over the temp. range 45–60° the same max. photosensitivity is reached, though at different times. The log of the time to reach max. photosensitivity is an inverse function of the abs. temp., as predicted by the Arrhenius equation. The probability of formation of a greater no. of inner centers of photosensitivity would lead to the formation of a greater no. of centers at the surface of the microcrystals by the termination of the first ripening. This would affect the rate of the second ripening, insofar as this stage takes place at a spot of earlier formation of centers. Therefore the greater the "contamination" introduced by the gelatin into the solid phase of the emulsion during the first ripening, the shorter the time for reaching the max. photosensitivity at the second ripening. This conclusion is confirmed by expts. H. G. Livingston

CA

Temperature dependence of the processes of ripening of the photographic emulsion and of photographic development. Ts. S. Arnol'd and A. A. Titov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 1213–16(1950).—The point of view, according to which the centers of photosensitivity, which take part in the production of the centers of the latent image, and the fog centers produced in the course of the 2nd ripening of the photographic emulsion, have the same metallic-Ag nature and are formed autocatalytically at that ripening stage, full development being merely a matter of the Ag microcrystal attaining the size of a visible "development center," is borne out by the similarity of the shapes of the curves of the (1) fog d., D_0, (without action of light) as a function of the length, l_0, of the 2nd ripening, under const. conditions of development, (2) D_i as a function of the length, l_i, of development, at const. l_0, and (3) the optical d., D, of the image as a function of the length, l_e, of exposure at const. l_0 and l_i. The 3 curves are all similar in shape to the curve of growth of the size of a development center as a function of l_e. The common mechanism of the processes of 2nd ripening, of exposure, and of development is reduction of Ag^+ ions by the constituents of the gelatin or the developer. Inasmuch as the reducing agents are always in great excess, these processes are kinetically of the 1st order, and, consequently, the time τ necessary for the attainment of a definite size of the metallic Ag grain, i.e. of a definite optical d., must be related to the abs. temp. by $d\ln\tau/d(1/T) = E/R$. Linear plots of $\ln\tau$ against $1/T$ for different values of D_0 or D give for the activation energy E values ranging from 18.9 to 41.8 kcal./mole. Generally, E decreases with increasing size of the center (increasing optical d.) particularly at the stage of 2nd ripening, much less in the development process. With highly ripened emulsions, and high D, the activation energy shows a tendency to increase with the size of the developed grain. The autocatalytically accelerated growth of a center is linked not only with the increase of the frequency factor, i.e. the increase of the no. of the reactive Ag^+ ions, but also with an increase of the catalytic activity of the center with its increasing size. The fall of the catalytic activity of a center past a certain crit. size is related to the phenomena of solarization and fog inversion. N. Thon

GRIFISOV, K. V.; TITOV, A. A.; MIKHAYLOVA, A. A.

Photochemistry

Nature of the centers of photo-sensitivity and the part played by gelatin in their formation. Usp. nauch. fot., No.1, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 1953, Uncl.

Titov, A.A.

USSR.

The effect of sulfur compounds on the kinetics of the chemical ripening of photographic emulsions. K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhailova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 319–22(1951); cf. *C.A.* 44, 2877b, 8805a; 45, 1443g.—To det. the effect of S compds. on the secondary aging of emulsions, the influence of thiosinamine and $Na_2S_2O_3$ on the sensitizing action was studied. The results indicate that in the aging process no Ag_2S is formed in the emulsion. The S compds. formed on the surface of the AgBr under the influence of the S-bearing components of the gelatin have no sensitizing effect. These compds. only increase the rate of chem. aging in so much as they increase the rate of the reduction process—the autocatalytic process of formation of Ag centers of photosensitivity.

J. Rovtar Leach

5

Role of the internal centers formed in the photolysis of emulsions in the process of ripening. I. M. Ratner and A. A. Titov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* **80**, 217-20 (1951).—A photographic emulsion was prepd. by two-step emulsification of an ammoniacal Ag soln. in a soln. of KBr contg. gelatin and $NaNO_3$, followed by 35-min. standing at 40°, centrifugation of the AgBr, and redispersion in a fresh gelatin soln. for 2nd ripening. The emulsions were illuminated with known intensities I of 3000°K. color-temp. light either in the course of the 1st (30, 60, and 120 sec.) or 2nd emulsification (120 sec.), or 15 min. after the end of the 1st ripening (120 sec.), and curves of the max. sensitivity S and of the fog d. D_0 were detd. in each case. Illumination after the 1st ripening results in strongly increased D_0 which prevents detn. of D_0. In contrast, illumination at the beginning of the 1st emulsification, even with 10^5 lux for 30 sec., produces no significant increase of D_0; however, if the illumination is prolonged or is applied at later stages of 1st ripening, an increase of D_0 occurs at increasingly lower I. In all cases, S as a function of log I passes through a min. These results reveal a fundamental difference between internal centers, seated deep in the crystal grains, and the surface centers produced by illumination and responsible for the fog d. The internal centers do not come into contact with the developer and cannot therefore catalyze its action. The desensitizing effect of the internal centers, which results in the min. of S, is readily explained by the competition between internal and surface centers for photoelectrons. The increase of S beyond the min. cannot be attributed to an increase of the size of the internal centers, and to increasing prevalence of their electron-donor over the electron-acceptor function, as the spectral distribution of the sensitivity is practically independent of the illumination (1500-1,000,000 lux, 30 sec. at the beginning of the 1st emulsification). Rather, the effect is due to a decrease of the acceptor activity of the centers beyond a certain crit. "optimum" size. With increasing I, the no. of the low-activity centers, exceeding the optimum size, increases, and their competition with the surface centers for photoelectrons weakens; this causes an increase of S. This process is the reverse of that responsible for the fall of S in the 2nd ripening beyond the max., owing to an excessive increase of the amt. of nonhalide Ag in the surface centers. N. Thon

CA

TITOV, A. A.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 9
May, 19, 1954
Photography

Kinetics of chemical ripening of photographic emulsions and the role of sulfur compounds. K. V. Chibisov, A. A. Titov, and A. A. Mikhaĭlova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 84, 547-50(1952); *cf. C.A.* 45, 1443g.—It is assumed that the 2nd ripening process is a reduction process which can be accelerated by S compds., but the S compds. do not influence the max. light sensitivity of the emulsion. This is in contrast to Sheppard's theory about Ag_2S specks as centers of light sensitivity. When N_2H_4 (0.002 g. $N_2H_4.H_2SO_4$ to 1 g. AgBr) was added at the beginning of the 2nd ripening, the results obtained were similar to those obtained when S compds. such as $Na_2S_2O_3$ or Na_2S were added. Chem. ripening was accelerated by N_2H_4, but color sensitivity was not affected. With both N_2H_4 and S compds. the formation of adsorption compds. on the emulsion microcrystals leads to acceleration of the reduction process. The polar N_2H_4 mol. is adsorbed; and this loosens the Ag bonds. The N_2H_4 reduces AgBr on the surface of the microcrystals, and these Ag specks are the centers of light sensitivity. The N_2H_4 and the S compds. caused different effects of acceleration with different gelatins, but the degree of acceleration was parallel. E. M.

8/30/54

A.A. TITOV, A

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Mechanism of ripening of photographic emulsions. II. Relation between the processes of change of light-sensitivity, growth of fog, and formation of silver during ripening. A. A. Mikhallova, I. M. Ratner, A. A. Titov, and K. V. Chibisova (All-Union Cine-Photo Inst., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 27, 866–77(1953); cf. *C.A.* 44, 2877*b*, 46, 6018*e*.—The light-sensitivity (S) and fog d. (D) were measured of several photographic emulsions, each at various stages of secondary ripening; the amt. of metallic Ag (a) in each sample was detd. by fixation of the unexposed emulsion at 10° followed by soln. of the residual Ag in HNO_3 and potentiometric titration. Data on S, D, and a are presented graphically for emulsions of AgBr (I), ripened with and without NH_3; I with 3, 5, and 7.5 mole % AgI, ripened with NH_3, and I with 1 and 3 × 10^{-4} g. thiosinamine/g. of gelatin, ripened with NH_3. Other graphs show the effects of variation of bromide concn., temp. of secondary ripening, and the amt. of pre-exposure (from 0 to 2.4 × 10^3 lux-sec. during first ripening). The temp. dependence (c) of the rate of growth of S and D, expressed as the gradient of the linear curve of R ln t plotted as a function of $1/\theta$, where t is the time required for S, D, or a to reach a given value and θ is the abs. temp., is the same for S and D in any given emulsion; the c of a may be the same or different. On the basis of exptl. data the following law is proposed: the max. sensitivity always coincides with the beginning of sharp increase of fog and with the end of the induction period for the formation of free Ag. J. W. Loweberg, Jr.

BB 9F

TITOV A.A.

USSR

77.01 : 77.021.11

Some Similarities and Differences in the Processes Involved in Photolysis and Second Ripening of Photographic Emulsions. A. A. TITOV and B. G. VARSHAVER. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR.*, 1953, 91, 111-114.—Characteristic curves are obtained for layers of diluted emulsions, only one grain thick, after various periods of second ripening, and from them are deduced the "photolytically equivalent ripenings" $\Delta H/\Delta\tau$, where ΔH = period of additional exposure producing the same effect as an additional period of ripening $\Delta\tau$. The variations of this quantity with the photographic density of the developed single grain layer indicate that in second ripening, the grains are mainly surface sensitized, whereas in photolysis, sensitization may occur equally on the surface and in the interior of a grain. *J. Appl. Chem.*

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1

K-11

TITOV, A.A

Category : USSR/Optics - Scientific photography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2652

Author : Ratner, I.M., Titov, A.A.
Title : Role of Internal Centers Formed in the Photolysis of Emulsion in the Maturation Process.

Orig Pub : Uspekhi nauch. fotografii. T. 3. M., Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1955, 61-65

Abstract : Investigation of the effect of the Ag-centers, formed in the first maturation, on the maximum light sensitivity S_{max} and on the fog D_0 corresponding to it, attainable in the second maturation. The Ag-centers were produced by exposing the emulsion during various stages of the first maturation with an incadescent lamp ($T_c = 3000^o$) for 5 -- 120 seconds, with illumination intensity E 1 -- 10^6 lux. The results are represented by curves $S_{max} = f(\log E)$ and $D_0 = f(\log E)$. As E increases, S_{max} and D_0 at first remain almost unchanged, after which S_{max} diminishes rapidly and D_0 increases slightly. After passing through a minimum, S_{max} again increases, while D_0 increases sharply at the same time. The lower the exposure and the later (at the later stage of the first maturation) it is produced, the lower the values of E at which S_{max} starts to diminish and D_0 starts to increase. The curve for the increase of the non-haloid Ag in the first maturation is parallel to the curve of D_0. In the authors' opinion the internal Ag centers formed at the start of the first maturation are subsequently

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Category : USSR/Optics - Scientific photography

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957 No 2652

"overgrown" by a layer of AgBr and therefore cannot act as fog centers, but compete with the surface center for the capture of photoelectrons, and therefore cause a decrease in S_{max}. The increase in D_0 occurs under exposure conditions that increase the probability of the emergence of the Ag centers to the surface. The increase in S_{max} after passing through the minimum is attributed not to the Devau effect, since the spectral sensitivity is independent of the exposure conditions, but apparently to the decrease of the acceptor ability of Ag centers that have grown past a certain "critical" size. The same cause is used by the authors to explain the drop in S during the second maturation after reaching a maximum in the normal synthesis of the emulsions.

Card : 2/2

[redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].

"On the formation and the role of the active centres in the photographic process," a paper submitted at the International Conference on Scientific Photography, Cologne, Ger., 24-27 Sep 56.

ZELVENSKIY, Ya.D.; TITOV, A.A.; SHALYGIN, V.A.

Vapor-liquid equilibrium of some diluted solutions. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 9 no.3:1-7 Mr'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.

SELIVERSKIY, Ya.D.; TIKHOV, A.A.; SHALYGIN, V.A.

Investigating the removal of chlorine-containing impurities from hexamethylene diisocyanate by means of radioactive tracers. Khim. prom. no.6:425-428 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KRONGAUZ, A.N. (Moskva); LYAPIDEVSKIY, V.K. (Moskva); TITOV, A.A. (Moskva)

Sulfide-cadmium dosimeter for X- and gamma-radiation. Trudy Tsentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:60-72 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

GURVICH, A.M. (Moskva); KRONGAUZ, A.N. (Moskva); NI[illegible] (Moskva); LITOV, A.A. (Moskva)

Activation of single crystals on a CdS basis and study of their photoelectric properties. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. ruda. i rad. 11 no.1:286-299 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; TITOV, A.A.; SHALYGIN, V.A.

Studying the effect of pressure on mass transfer in a packed tower by meann of radioisotopes. Trudy MKHTI no.40:96-112 '63.
(MIRA 18:12)

KLOCHKOV, V.N., [illegible], V.K.; LITOV, A.A.

Determination of radiation characteristics based on two simultaneously measured values. Med. rad. 10 no.6:79-82 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy dozimetrii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.G. Lagunova), Moskva.

L 58526-65 EWA(h)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5014302 UR/0241/65/010/006/0079/0082

AUTHOR: Krongauz, A. N.; Lyapidevskiy, V. K.; Titov, A. A.

TITLE: Determination of radiation characteristics from two values measured simultaneously

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya radiologiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 79-82

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, proportional counter, scintillation counter

ABSTRACT: Ordinary ionization chambers, Geiger counters, and other radiation detectors that measure either the current or the [illegible] information on the spectral composition of the radiation, so that the value of the effect measured depends both on the [illegible] radiation and on the amount of the [illegible]

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014302

general, the ratio of the two values characterizing the interaction of radiation with a substance can be determined by one of the following methods: (1) by comparing the values measured independently of each other in two experiments; (2) by comparing the values measured simultaneously by means of two detectors varying in counting efficiency; (3) by comparing two values measured simultaneously at the outlet of the same counter. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel klinicheskoy dozimetrii nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta, Moscow [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4032165 S/0058/64/000/002/A046/A046

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2A388

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. M.; Krongauz, A. N.; Lyapidevskiy, V. K.; Mandel'tsvayg, Yu. B.; Nikiforova, A. P.; Popov, V. I.; Titov, A. A.

TITLE: Comparative dosimetric characteristics of single crystals of cadmium sulfide

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta med. instrumentov i oborud., no. 5, 1962, 40-51

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, single crystal cadmium sulfide, dosimetric characteristics, therapeutic x ray monitoring, radiation dose power, roentgen ampere characteristic, variation with hardness

TRANSLATION: The dosimetric characteristic of CdS single crystals, as applied to problems of x-ray therapy, were investigated. The

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032165

crystals used were grown either (a) by sublimation of luminor CdS by the Grillaud method (Group I) or (b) by sublimation of luminor CdS in a nitrogen jet (Group II). Crystals of the first group were activated with indium or gallium, and those of the second group with Cl or with AgCl, with a small amount of Zn introduced. The investigations were carried out with x-ray equipment RUM-7 ("soft" radiation, tube voltage 20--60 kV maximum) and RUM-3 ("hard" radiation, 100--200 kV maximum). The radiation dose power in air was measured with an ionization dosimeter. The sensitivity of crystals of Group I was 7--264 μA/r/min, while those of group II occupied an intermediate position. A strictly linear roentgen-ampere characteristic was possessed by the least sensitive crystals. The "variation with hardness" was measured for the investigated crystals and the corresponding theoretical curve calculated. The results of the measurements and of the calculations are in satisfactory agreement in the region of strong absorption. In the region of weak absorption, the experimental "variation with hardness" is lower than the calcu-

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032165

based value, owing to the inhomogeneity of the employed radiation. It is concluded that in the limited energy range used in x-ray therapy (at a generation voltage of 150--200 kV maximum), the investigated single crystals, particularly those of the first group, can be used successfully as detectors in clinical x-ray dosimeters. Yu. Mandel'tsveyg.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 SUB CODE: PH, SD ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D.; TITOV, A.A.; SHALYGIN, V.A.

Effect of pressure on mass transfer in a packed rectification column studied by means of radioisotopes. Khim. prom. no.2: 116-123 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Packed towers) (Mass transfer)
(Distillation, Fractional)

TITOV, A.A., inzh.

Load elevator of the flexible scraper conveyor. Ugol.prom. no.5:67-68 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.
(Conveying machinery)

ZELVENSKIY, Ya.D.; SHALYGIN, V.A.; TITOV, A.A.

Equilibrium liquid - vapor of diluted solutions. Khim.i tekh. topl.i masel 7 no.4:5-11 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy Ordena Lenina khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.
(Distillation, Fractional) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

TITOV, A.A.

Upper limit of sensitivity of a silver halide photographic layer. Zhur.nauch.i prikl. fot.i kin. 6 no.6:429-439 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Photographic emulsions)
(Photographic sensitometry)

TITOV, A. F.

Mouth - Wounds and Injuries

Subcutaneous emphysema following an injury of buccal mucaso. Stomatologiia no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1953. Unclassified.

TITOV, A.F.

Pharmacist Nikolai Mikhailovich Mart'ianov (1844-1904), founder of the Minusinsk Museum of Local History. Apt. delo. 4no.6:47-49 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

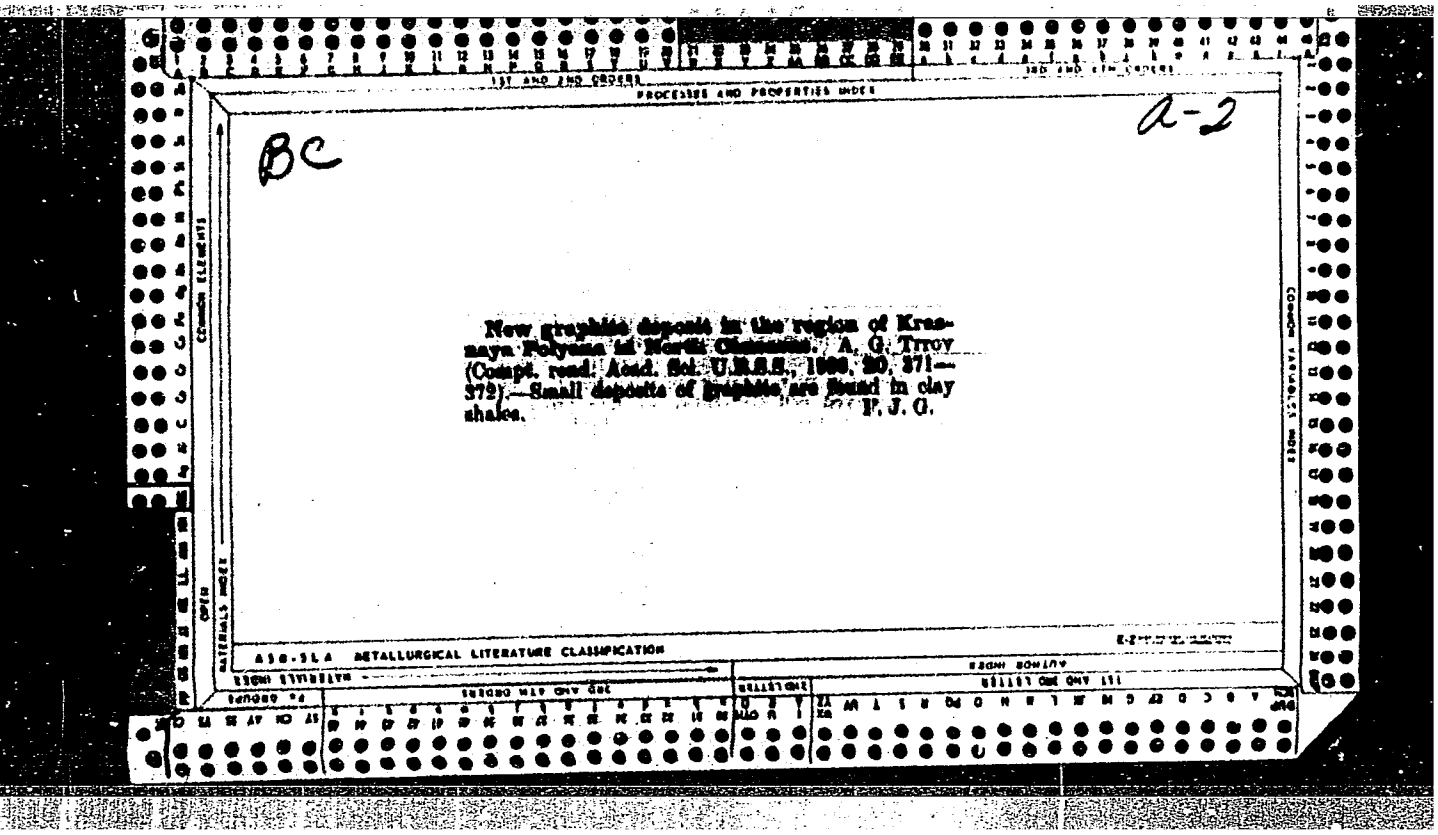
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Mart'ianov, Nikolai M.)

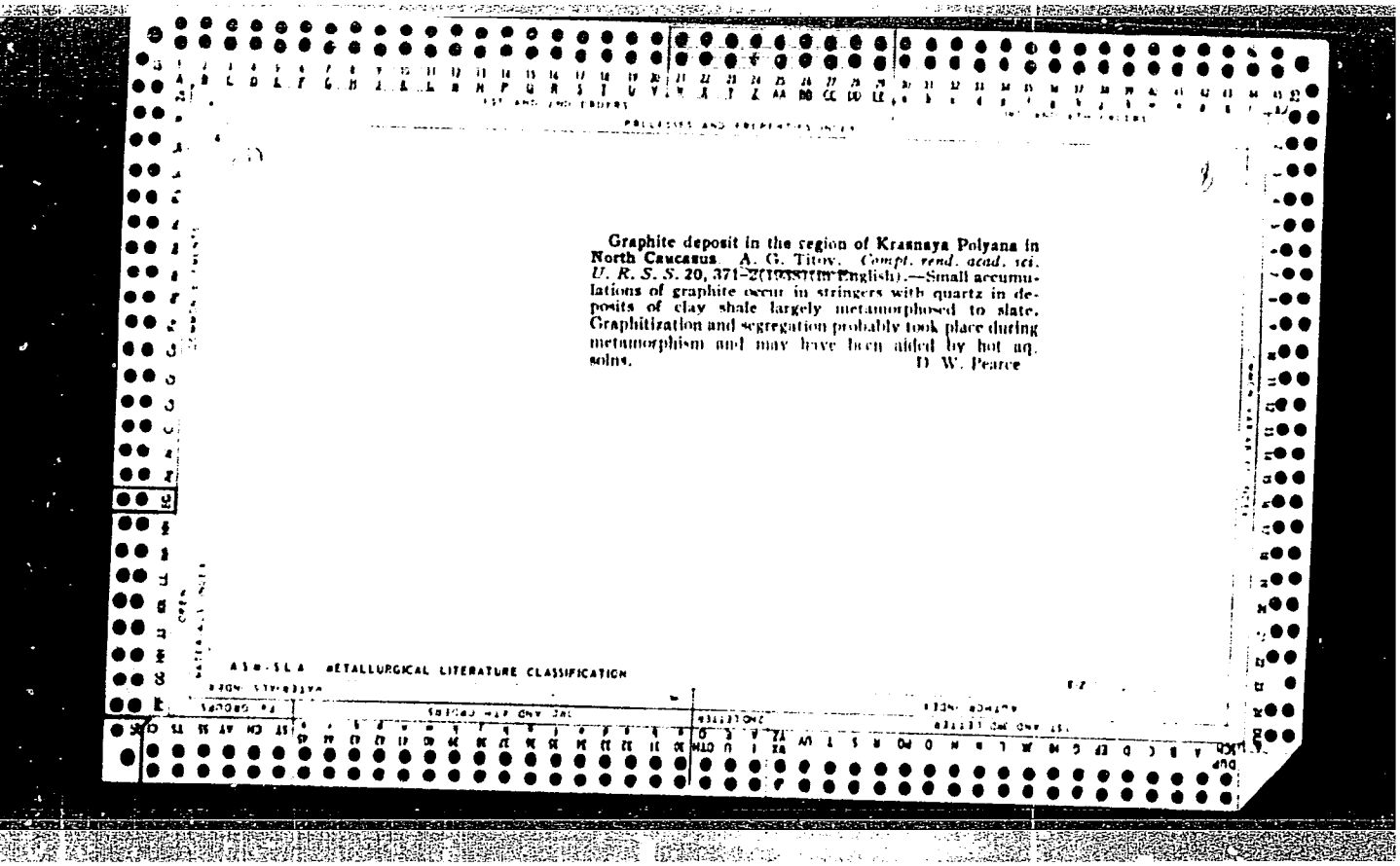
TITOV, A. F.

Mouth - Wounds and Injuries

Subcutaneous emphysema following an injury of buccal mucosa. Stomatologiia no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.





Graphite deposit in the region of Krasnaya Polyana in North Caucasus. A. G. Titov. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 20, 371–2(1938)(in English).—Small accumulations of graphite occur in stringers with quartz in deposits of clay shale largely metamorphosed to slate. Graphitization and segregation probably took place during metamorphism and may have been aided by hot aq. solns.

D. W. Pearce

A 1 0-5 L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KELDYSH, M.V., akademik; FEDOROV, Ye.K., akademik; ARTSIMOVICH, L.A., akademik; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik; GORSKIY, I.I.; KAPITSA, P.L.; FOK, V.A.; LANDAU, L.D.; LIFSHITS, Ye.M.; SHAL'NIKOV, A.I.; KHALATNIKOV, I.M.; ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; VAYNSHTEYN, L.A.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik; AMBARTSUMYAN, V.A., akademik; LUKREVICH, V.F.; MUSKHELISHVILI, N.I., akademik; KARAPETYAN, K.K.; MUSTEL', E.R.; MASEVICH, A.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk; EFRON, B.M.; MARTYNOV, D.Ya., prof.; GAPOR'YEV, A.A., akademik; KAROV, K.K., prof.; COLOVKOVA, A.G., prof.; FILATOVA, L.G., prof.; FEYVE, Ya.V.; SEMIKHATOV, B.N., prof.; TITOV, A.G.; RYCHAGOV, G.I.; BARSKAYA, V.F.; VLASOVA, A.A.; BARANOVA, Ye.F.; KIBARDINA, L.A.; ISACHENKO, A.F.; IL'INA, Yu.P.; DANILOV, A.I., prof.; PLAUDE, K.K.; NECHAYEVA, T.N., prof.; CHEPEK, L., doktor; SZANTO, Ladislav, akademik; BELACHIK, Yozef; FAN KLOK V'YEN; EYGENSON, M.S., prof. (L'vov); STARKOV, N.; AERAMOVICH, Yu.; VOSKRESHENSKIY, V.; KROPACHEV, A.; REZVOY, D., prof., (L'vov); KONDRAT'YEV, V.N., akademik; LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand.geol.-mineral.-nauk; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik

"Priroda" is 50 years old. Priroda 51 no.1:3-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Prezident AN SSSR (for Keldysh). 2. Glavnyy uchenyy sekretar' Prezidiuma AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 3. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya fiziko-matem.nauk AN SSSR (for Artsimovich). 4. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Sisakyan). 5. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR, zamestitel' akademika-sekretarya Otdeleniya

(Continued on next card)

TITOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich; KHOKHLOVA, N.G., red.; GORODILINA, T.I., tekhn.red.

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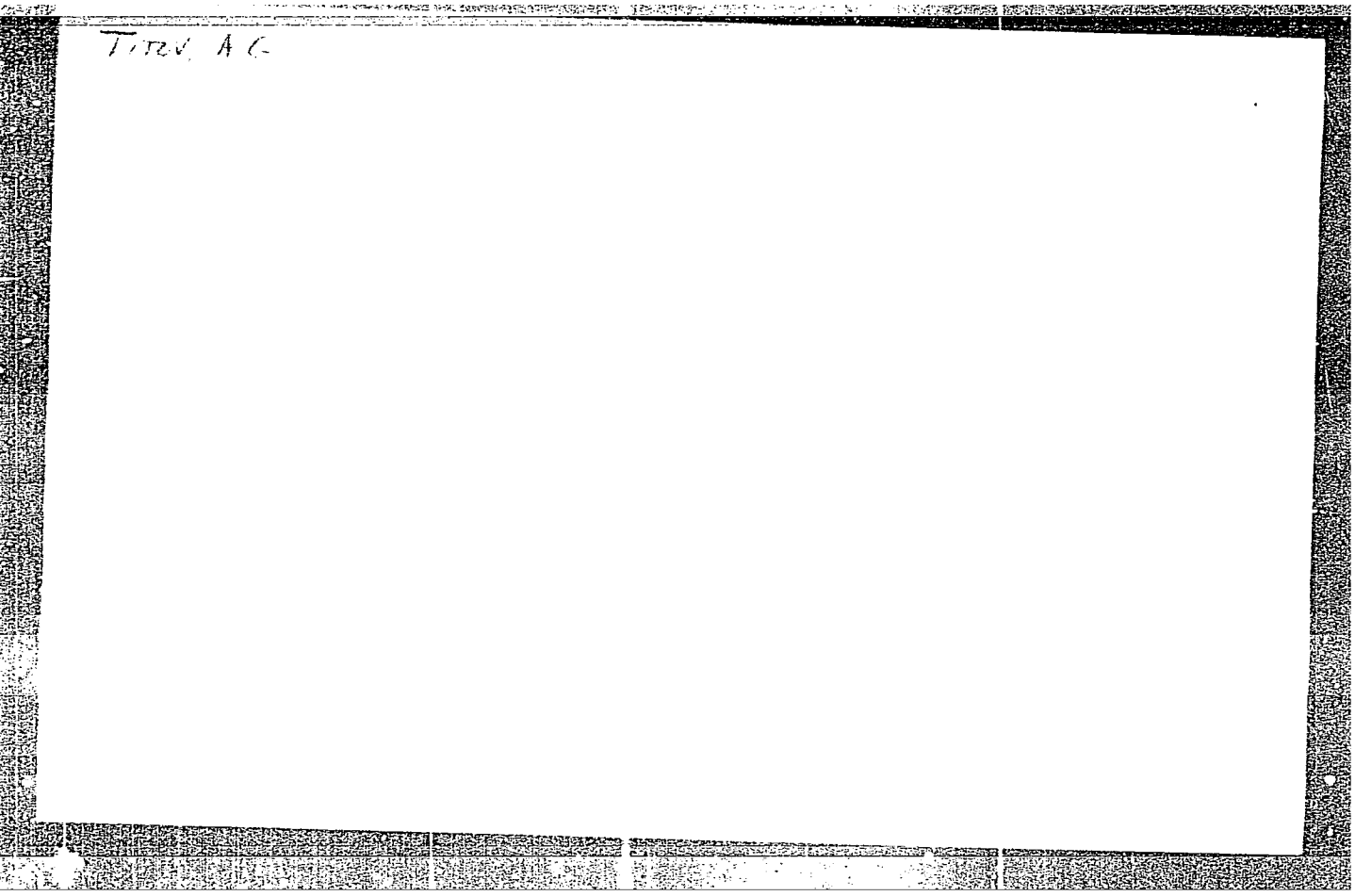

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